DISCREDIT MOBILIER

Investigating Committees No. 1 and No. 2 at Work.

Neilson's Business Relations with Brooks.

Dr. Durant in His Own Defence and Refuting Alley's Statements.

GENERAL DODGE "DOING GOOD" IN CONGRESS

Horace F. Clarke Again Before the Wilson Committee.

A PLEA FOR THE UNION PACIFIC.

General Butler's Secretary Not One of the Conspirators Against the Road.

A President Who Does Not Draw Salary.

General John A. Dix and John C. Cisco Paid \$50,000 Each for Doing Nothing.

CHARMING FRANKNESS OF ALEXANDER HAY.

His Relations with Dr. Durant and Others-What He Did to Aid the Road-Durant Gives Him \$60,000 to Give to Stewart-Stewart's Peopliar Line of Business and His Great Liberality.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1873. Judge Poland's special committee to inquire into the distribution of Crédit Mobilier stock among members of Congress resumed its session this morning, and Charles H. Neilson was recalled.

morning, and Charles H. Nellson was recalled.

He testified that he kept no formal account of the money transactions between himself and Mr. Brooks winess generally paid money to Mr. Brooks by check; he gave Mr. Brooks acheck for \$50,000 on account of a loan; the money advanced by Mr. Brooks was \$10,000; no note was given for it; gave him collateral security consisting of Union Pacific dirst mortgage bonds, which he received at the time he (witness) get the 100 shares of Gredit Mobilier; also received 20 shares of stock: received the cash dividend on the Credit Mobilier of \$5,000 on the 18th of June, 1868; paid that dividend over to Mr. Brooks as part payment of the loan; did not owe Mr. Brooks any other money at that time unless it was a small amount—\$100 or so; paid the money to Brooks' cashier and took a receipt at the time. [Witness here produced the receipt and Mr. Brooks busintted his check book, showing that the amount was deposited to his credit on the same day, 1 Mr. Brooks the balance, as the gentleman still held the collateral security; witness owes Mr. Brooks now about \$15,000, money advanced; Mr. Dillon advanced the money for the fifty shares and received as collateral security four first mortgage bonds and fifty shares of Union Pacific stock; did not remember of having paid Mr. Dillon; suppose he had been paid by the sale pit the securities, which he had apperfect right to sell; Mr. Dillon had assured wimess recently that the loan had been paid.

Q. liave you ever had any settlement with Mr. Dillon?

Poland-Well, it would be a little remarkable if of the bonds exactly paid the loan.

of checks.

By Mr. Brooks—I want Mr. Neilson to show from his because the hash ad with Mr.

Mr. Brooks said he offered this to show the stock belonced to Mr. Neilson.

Witness testified that the notice of March 3 was for dividends due on the 100 shares; on that day he bought the fifty shares additional, and the notice of March 4 was for dividends due on the additional shares; witness let the loan rest with Mr. Dillon because it was a satisfactory one to both proceed to the control of the satisfactory one to both march 100 means because it was a satisfactory one to both march 100 means because it was a satisfactory one to both march 100 means because it was a satisfactory one to both march 100 means because it was a satisfactory one to both Mr. Dillon because it was a satisfactory one to both Mr. Union Pacific stock frequently, and Reath at letter 5 one of the list; it is a common practice in Wall street focks on the list; it is a common practice in Wall street for sell out collateral securities; Mr. Dillon would have to sell out collateral securities; Mr. Dillon would have shout to fail his first impulse would have been to sell out sell out of the first impulse would have been to sell out sell out of the first impulse would have been to sell out sell out of the first impulse would have been to sell out on the first of the self-the bonds were permitted to be in the house of Mr. Brooks as a place of security; witness could have got them at any time by paying the \$1,000 balance due.

Dr. Turant commenced by saying that the statements of Mr. Alley were so at variance with the actual facts as to the two corporations, and so untrue and unjust to individuals, both living and deceased, that he deemed it necessary to reply, that Alley's rash statements should not go out to the world without the refutation which the zecord of the Union Pacific Railroad abundantly farnished.

Mr. Durant them quoted extensively from the record

necessary to reply, that Alicy's rash statements should not go out to the world without the refutation which the zecord of the Union Facific Railroad abundantly furnished.

Mr. Durant then quoted extensively from the record as to the organization of the railroad company, the hoxic contract and the difficulties under it; then as to organization in the trailroad company, the hoxic contract and the difficulties under it; then as to organization and their trails and trails and their trails and their trails and their trails and trail

them all his accounts connected with the Gredit Mobelier, but when they wanted to inquire into his accounts as an officer of the Union Facilie Railrond Gompany he gave them but the information; he denied ever having said them but the information; he denied ever having said to make the paid Mr. Thaddeus Stevens any tomes whatever he had be a seen him except on one occasion. Witness further than the seven had no occasion. Witness further any sums the never paid not occasion. Witness further any sums the never paid not occasion. Witness further any sums to he never paid not occasion. Witness further on the part of himself or Mr. McCount; Mr. Alley's claims that the success of this seen with the Factor of the sums that the success of the seen o

Adjourned until to-morrew morning

THE WILSON COMMITTEE.

The Wilson Committee met to-day at half-past

Horace F. Clark was recalled.

The Chairman caused to be read a sentence from the reporter's notes, by which it appeared that Clark said yesterday that he became astisfied that the gentleman who brought before him the details to break down the stock of the Pacific Railroad Company was not in the conspiracy to injure it, and not as published, that the gentleman himself was in the conspiracy.

Mr. Shellabarger interrogated witness relative to the Cakes Ames contract and the proceedings under it, including

can'tle that company to call on the gentiteenen who procured the division of the profits to account to the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the division of the same or any part thereof, and whether, so far as the witness knew, it was the purpose of the Union Pacific Railroad Company not to call upon them so to account.

Witness answered that the question had not been considered that the question had not been considered that the question had not been considered to make the state of the theory of the subject had been agitated more or less among the stockholders; he had himself considered it in the light presented, though be thought all the facts had not been fully developed; he repeated there had been no formal action, and would be none until all the facts, so far as legal and equitable rights were concerned, could be ascertained;

THE WANAGEMENY OF THE UNION PACIFIC

Railroad Company would endeavor not to deal unjustly nor act in hot haste under excitement, but as soon as the company should be alvised of all the facts and ascertain it was not deharred in law or equity from seeking to recover it would look for its property which has been that everything stated was necessarily true. In assume that everything stated when he had been inflicted on the company, he was the necessarily true. In assume that everything stated when he had been inflicted on the company. The government has derived from the Union Pacific Railroad. Among them, the services of a portion of the army have been dispensed with, a large extent of country settled and the saving in mail transportation alone of more than the whole interest on the government loan. The witness said, as President of the company. The government sent he witness had been inflicted on the company. The government sent he had been inflicted on the company. The

Dix while he was Minister abroad.

Witness replied that he did not know the date of payment; the money was paid after Dix had left the road; it was \$20,000.

Q. For what purpose? A. In connection with an attempted negotiation of bonds.

Q. Were any of the bonds segotiated there? A. I think not.

In reply to Mr. Hear the witness said he had no personal knowledge of the subject; the first time his attentions was called to it was during the late political campaign, and one-had of the subject is the political campaign, and one-had of the standers now correct sprunging, and one-had of the standers now correct sprunging the shown to the witness, and which he said he had not before seen. From this book it appeared \$24,000 was paid between May 24, 186, and November 1, 1866. The witness could not give the details.

Mr. Hoar—From whom did you hear of the matter during the campaign? A. From my colleagues in the board, one of whom, Mr. Duff, a director, is here present. In further answer the witness repeated that he heard from the officers of the company that \$50,000 had been paid to Dix for alleged services touching a proposed nevotiation of some \$30,000,000 bonds; he did not know whether the money was paid while Dix was abroad, as he had no specific dates; witness abhorred and detested the detamation so common nowadays, but he should not for this reason withhold any facts in his poasession.

Mr. Hoar wished to know whether the statement witness received from officers of the company was that Dix received the money while he was Minister abroad?

The witness replied that it was so stated by them; and further stated, in reply to a question, that there was a precisely qurresponding account with John J. Cisco, a banker of New York, of high respectability and at that lime treasurer of the company with the condition of the road,

banker of New York, of high respectability and at that time treasurer of the company.

Mr. Swann interrogated the witness at length as to the condition of the road, future prospects, financial condi-tion, &c. In the course of the examination witness said the teature in the Wyoming Coal contract giving that company a drawback of twenty-five per cent-had been abrogated. Being questioned by the Chairman, witness said that since that the road had ceased to be a means of dispensing patronage; raids had commenced on the company; one of the govern-

After some further interrogation of the witness he committee adjourned until to-morrow at ten

THE SECOND AVENUE BAHLROAD EXTEN-

Meeting of the Commissioners Yesterday-They Adjourn Without Signing the Final Decision.

The Commissioners for appraising the value of the extension of the Second Avenue Railroad met vesterday afternoon at 40 Wall street. The gist of the final decision of the Commissioners has already been published in the HERALD. The following is the document in its legal shape as drawn by the Platt and Hutchins. It was submitted to the Commissioners, but they adjourned, without affixing their signatures to it, until Tuesday next, at three o'clock. It will probably be signed on Tuesday:-

THE DECISION,

To all to whom these presents shall come or may coneern, William R. Martin, Butus M. Stivers and J. Nelson cern, William R. Martin, Butus M. Stivers and J. Nelson Tappan send greeting:— Whereas the said william B. Martin, Bufus M. Stiver and J. Nelson Tappan were by an order of the Supreme

York, and having deliberately heard the proofs and allegations of the said parties, have appraised and determined and do by this their decision appraise and determine the compensation to be paid by the said Second Avenue Railroad Company to the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York for the rights and privileges aforesaid, as follows, viz. —

1. For the present fractional year ending on the 30th day of September, 1873, the sum of \$1,000, the same to be payable on the 1st day of November, 1873.

2. On the 1st day of November, 1874, and on the 1st day of November in each year thereafter, one-third of one per cent of the gross receipts of the said railroad company from passenger travel on its road for the year ending on the 30th day of September preceding.

In witness whereof the said Commissioners have hereunto set their hands and seals this — day of ——, 1873.

The Commissioners held a secret consultation for two or three minutes after this document had been submitted. Previous to this consultation Mr. Martin, the chairman, asked Mr. O'Gorman, counsel for the part of the city. Mr. O'Gorman, counsel for the part of the city. Mr. O'Gorman said he was not in a position either to object or to assent to this decision, and that the corporation would undoubtedly take such steps as it would deem necessary. He declined to say definitively that the city would assent to the decision of the Commissioners.

WHAT OF THE WEATHER?

The Streets of Pepper and Salt-The Ice Floes of the Rivers and the Icy-Berghs in the Street. The Ice King awoke with daybreak yesterday at

is den in the North River highlands and shook from his shoulders the mantle of snow flakes, which the breeze caught and sent dancing merrily over of the morning, brushing out tangled locks and dis-tending waxen eyelids for a glimpse at the outdoor world. Not as of yore did these happy eyes greet The snow that began in the gloaming And busily all the night

The snow that began in the gloaming And busily all the night had been falling till it shut out for a moment the dirt and darkness of city life, but a glimpse of a sait-and-peppery desert lay before them fading away in the vista of the street. The old inquiries as to skating were made by the kitchen girls to the early milkman, and later they were repeated at the breakfast table to the servants in waiting by soft and silvery—tinking and brazen—belles.

"THE RED PLAG IS HUP, MY DEAR," answered the seber abigail, or, "Is it skatin' yes would be afther, me dear? Sure the young ginlleman as comes aither ye of an evening wint by wid his girl wid their skates two blessed hours ago, and they lookin' up at yer windy and laughin' like mad. Be gorrah, it's meself was shocked at 'em."

The sun came out at last, as the moon comes out in the land to the north of us, with a pale, yellowish, fading face. It gave none of the nice effects that one who has listened to Tyndall's lectures expects as a matter of course, and, in fact, it disgusted and effectually squelched numberless embryo philosephers. It shook its tangled locks now and then out from an sahen mist, as Absalom shook his in the eyes of his father, till one was apt to cry at it, like David of old, saying, "My son! my son!" Still it was

nt it, like David of old, saying, "My son! my son!"
Still it was

BETTER THAN FREEZING TO THAW
in the smile of this suddenly somnolent weather,
and many a fellow took a long breath without congealing the air in his bronchial tubes and thanked
Heaven for small favors shown but nor showered.
Apple women sold their fruit raw and peanut
dealers thought charcoal not worth shucks for use
in the roasting business. Ice cream went up and
brandy went down, like fat men who ventured in
the streets without gum shoes. At the watering

in the roasting business. Ice cream went ap and brandy went down, like fat men who ventured in the streets without gum shoes. At the watering places stage horses fell snorting with the dew on their nostrils, while the drivers stood over them distorted and trying to beat out the equine brain with a pal, and the icy Bergh's men gianced coldly at them as they froze to the bystanders and shrieked like a nor'wester for help to arrest the "distardly willains," and so in the streets the panorama moved on.

OUT IN THE RIVER.

The ice floes beating down from the Hudson were waited by the tile up the East River, and for a time they blocked the wheels of the ferry-boats and forced them from their channels. The boat from Greenpeint to Roosevelt street was forced into Tenth street. But finally the tide ran tout, and the ferries found a comparatively certain though not an open channel. As the sun went down the river was only fecked with broken ice fields, from which no danger could be anticipated, and the city, save from the thin coating of ice and snow upon its pavements, bore the character of Spring.

"SIOUX CITY."

Something About the Organization of the Iowa Contracting Company.

Facts, Names and Dates for Wilson's Committee.

How the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company's Land Grant Was Obtained.

HOAX AND JOHN J. BLAIR DID IT.

An Organisation in Iowa Similar to the Credit Mobilier-Ex-Secretary Usher and Ex-Secretary Harlan in the Work.

PRESIDENT BLAIR'S TESTIMONY.

On the 15th of September, 1864, at a meeting of Pacific Railroad Company," organized under the laws of Iowa, a resolution was passed requesting the President of the United States to designate said company "for the purpose of constructing and operating a line of railroad and telegraph from Sioux City to such point on and so as to connect with the Iowa branch of the Union Pacific Railroad from Omaha, or the Union Pacific Railroad, as such company may select." Therefore, by the authority conferred upon the President by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1864, entitled "An act to amend an act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean," &c., &c., President Lincoln designated in an official order, under date of December 24, 1864, the said Sion's City and Pacific Railroad Company for the purpose above mentioned.

Hon, William B. Allison, then a member of Congress from Iowa, now United States Senator elect from that State, was designated at the September meeting of the directors to present the resolution quoted above to the President of the United States. In the meantime hasty steps had been taken by Senator Grimes, of Iowa, and James F. Wilson, Representative, of Iowa, to procure President Linoln's designation of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company to build the branch, making a flank movement upon Allison. At the next meeting of the Board of Directors, September 1, 1864, John J. Blair, of New Jersey, was elected President of the Sloux City and Pacific Railroad Company; William B. Allison was elected Vice President, and Oakes Ames and A. W. Johnson, of Maine, were elected directors.

President Lincoln's action was taken in the bove matter upon the advice of Hon. J. P. Usher. Secretary of the Interior, who, as is shown by his letter to the President, was influenced by Conressman and Senator elect William B. Allison. The following is the Secretary's letter, who says he enclosed the order which Mr. Lincoln signed :-

DEFARMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

DEFARMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 24, ISB4. (S.

Sir.—I have examined the papers submitted by Hon. W.
B. Allison, of lowa, in reference to the designation of a company to construct the Sloux City branch of the Pacific Railroad, and respectfully recommend that you designate the Sloux City and Pacific Railroad Company, in pursuance of the seventeenth section of the act of Congress approved July 2, IS84. The form of an order for your signature is accordingly enclosed. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER,

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. At this time the entire Iowa delegation in Congress had become actively interested in the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company and large stock

Shortly after the President gave the above-men tioned authority to the road Mr. Usher was supereded in the Interior Department by James Harian, of Iowa, who afterwards received \$10,000 from Dr. Phomas C. Durant, the prince of railroad builders and grand dispenser of liberal

DONATIONS FOR CREDIT MORILIER. Secretary Harlan summoned a convention of the

Government Directors, Commissioners and Engineers to meet in the city of Washington, on the 1st of February, 1866, "to fix the standard of the Pacific Railroad," &c. If the "standard" fixed at tha meeting was very much elevated it has tumble since its present level. President Blair, of the Sioux City Company, under date of New York, January 29, 1866, wrote "Hon. William B. Allison, Vice Presi-dent of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company," and "Hon. Oakes Ames, member of Cor gress, Washington, D. C.," to attend Secretar Harlan's convention and act for the Iowa corp

pany," and "Hon. Oakes Ames, member of Congress, Washington, D. C.," to attend Secretary Harlan's convention and act for the Iowa corporation.

On the 14th of April, 1866, Mr. Blair, the President of the road, wrote Oakes Ames, at Washington, from "Boone, Iowa," that the "survey was expensive;" that it required "a large outlay for the engineering party," and if it became necessary to go far west of the Missouri River his engineers would want a government escort, and Ames was solicited to obtain it from the government. This early appeal to the government for protection to build only 100 miles of road within the borders of civilization was surprising to those who recollected that the company had received, little more than one year before,

ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE LAND SUBSIDIES that was ever granted to any corporation. November 16, 1866, President Blair made his annual report to Mr. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, giving results of surveys and examinations of routes then in progress, and announcing that the engineers had selected the rich bottom lands from Sloux City down the valley of the Missouri as the true one on which to build the road. President Blair closed this report by assuring the Secretary of the Treasury that "good and reliable subscriptions to the capital stock of the company have recently been obtained to the amount of \$2,000,000, and it is the plan and purpose of the company to prosecute the entire work with vigor and success."

In September, 1867, the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company, designated by act of Congress to build the Sioux City aranch of the Union Pacific Railroad, contracted with De Witt C. Blair, of New Jersey, and Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts, to construct the road at the rate of \$50,000 per mile in cash, as the funds may be required. The agreement announced that this was "all to the satisfaction and acceptance to John I. Blair," then President and General Agent of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company. The contract further agreed that De Witt C. Blair and Oakes A

tion and acceptance to John I. Blair." then President and General Agent of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company. The contract further agreed that De Witt C. Blair and Oakes Ames, THE GOBBLERS OF THIS NICE PLYM, should "constitute John I. Blair their sole agent to construct the said railroad and telegraph line and to carry out this contract" in every particular with the said company. This agreement was signed by John I. Blair, as President of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company, by D. C. Blair and C. A. Lambard, Executive Committee of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company; also by John I. Blair, as Committee of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company; also by John I. Blair, Oakes Ames, William B. Allison and others, as Directors of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company; also by John S. Williams; A. W. Johnson, per J. M. S. Williams; P. W. Pennallaw, per W. M. S. Williams; A. H. Twombly, per W. H. S. Williams; C. A. Lambard, per W. M. S. Williams; Mrs. E. L. M. Williams, per J. M. S. Williams; W. H. Willson, per J. M. S. Williams; Samuel Hooper & Co., Frank M. Ames, by Oakes Ames, and about flity other stockholders.

Shortly after the last-mentioned transaction, Messrs. Blair and Ames, the contractors, assigned to John I. Blair, in trust, for the benefit of the stockholders of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company, and their successors forever, all the profits of every kind and nature that may arise under the contract," &c.

On the 30th of April, 1869, Mr. John I. Blair appeared as a witness in the suit of Charles Lambard against John I. Blair, Oakes Ames and the Sioux City Railroad Company, brought in the Superme Court in this city. Mr. Blair testified that he was then, and had been for several years, president of the above-named road. Among other things, after being closely questioned about his operations in the management of the road, he was asked about a proposition which he made to the company to increase

THE SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL STOCK.

and himself moved that suc

rather than go on with this farce in the shape it liad been. That we had been two years in existence and but \$5,000 had been paid and not one of these men had contributed towards that \$9,000. He testified further to a call upon them for \$1,000 each, but they rejused to do it; that the report which he had made to the Secretary of the Treasury that the subscribed and mounfed to \$200,000 was based upon the \$200,000 which Mr. Ames and himself has subscribed and the \$9,000 of nine original subscribers. Mr. Blair was asked by counsel if THE TWO SUBSCRIPTIONS OF \$100,000 each made by himself and Mr. Ames were not merely for the purpose of making that report to the Secretary of the Treasury. The witness replied, "I made mine bond fide."

Mr. Blair was asked about the fowa Contracting Company's subscription, when he said that falling to get the subscribers of the stock to pay for it he proposed, in the office of Mr. Jessop, in New York city, "that we must make some front; that is to say, we must make up something that would look like responsibility in the company. I proposed then to Mr. Ames that I would go out, and I would sign a million of dollars for the lowa Contracting Company; that, if they said so, I would do that. Then I proposed them. Ames and our other associates (who were voted on our

fo show that we added something to this subscription. We had

HAD CHAPP LONG ENOUGH

and were agreed. They said that it was all right.
I went to lowe and opened the books for subscription. I mentioned to Mr. Platt bmith and Mr.

Crocker, a committee that I met there, what I purposed doing for myself and some of the other associates—for instance, Mr. Lambard, Oakes Ames, and the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company. I subscribed \$1,000.000 as President of the lowa Contracting Company. Mr.

Crocker subscribed \$110,000. I kept the books open until the time we had advertised. Many gentlemen were in the office, but none subscribed. It was open for them all. The capital stock was \$5,000,000, and I felt and hoped that the people of lowa would subscribe. I issued circulars, and got a large number of subscribes in New York and Roston. Mr. Biair testified that after the books were closed and the road built he didn't know why men should be allowed to come in and share the profits of a success. They declined to share the responsibility in the hour of trial. I consulted Mr. Ames and closed the books."

Thus it was that the lowa Railway Contracting Company organized upon the same principle of the Crédit Mobilier, in Pennsylvania, gobbled up Company organized upon the same principle of the Crédit Mobilier, in Pennsylvania, gobbled up the profits of the great land subsidy given to the Sloux City and Pacific Railroad Company. This brief sketch of a few of the transactions of the chief operators in procuring the land grant and dis-posing of it, will give the Wilson Committee at Washington a considerable list of important wit-nesses.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

THE LONDON National Reformer, Bradlaugh's re publican and free religious paper, having been re-fused by the government the right of transmission through the mails, the London press alludes to the heretical journal with well-bred contempt. The Echo says, "We have never seen a copy, and do not want to." and the Scotsman declares "We are plessedly ignorant of the contents of Mr. Brad-

DIDIER & Co. have published "Lamartine: His Literary and Political Life," by Charles de Mazade, one of the editors of the Revue des Deux Mondes. TRUBBNER & Co. have published the second part of volume five of "Legge's Chinese Classics," containing, Dukes Seang, Ch'aou Tuig and Gae, with

Tso's appendix. SCRIBNER & Co. announce several books of that romantic scientist, Jules Verne, whose "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea" has been pub lished by Osgood. He wrote "A Journey to the Centre of the Earth," "From the Earth to the Moon," "Meridiana," "Around the Moon," &c.

A NEW HUMOBOUS German illustrated paper appeared in New York. It is published fortnightly. by Collin & Small. The wood cuts are stupendou ROBERTS BROTHERS Will issue in February "Bits of Talk About Home Matters," by H. H. (Helen Hunt), author of that delightful little volume, HENRY CARRY BAIRD will publish by subscription

in All Its Branches," by Carl Hofman, with 110 illus trations and five folding plates, at the price of \$15. BULWER LYTTON'S literary career began in 1820, with the publication of "Ismael: an Oriental Tale," and ended in 1870 with the issue of "Miscellaneous Works" in three volumes, containing his essays and casual contributions to the press. He produced twenty-three novels, seven dramas and nine

"A Practical Treatise on the Manufacture of Paper

HOLT & WILLIAMS announce for publication Tom "Reminiscences of an English Gentle-

Dodd & MEAD have in press for immediate publication, by special arrangement with the author, "Wanderings in Spain," by Augustus J. C. Hare. GEORGE GEBBIE, of Philadelphia, has in prepara tion Tominson's "History and Geography of Egypt, Palestine, Nubia and Syria, with a History of the Crusades."

A FEEBLE REPRODUCTION of some of Cobbett's ideas as to eating and drinking has lately appeared not only possible, but desirable, to live on sixpence a day in modern England. This is equal to Dr. Dio Lewis' notion of luxuriating on bran bread and hasty pudding at seventy-five cents a week.

THE MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

Important Meeting of the Depositors' Committee Yesterday-The President in

William Van Name, formerly President of the Market Savings Bank, was arrested yesterday morning by Order of Arrest Clerk Judson Jarvis and locked up in Ludlow Street Jail. The order of arrest was issued by Justice Barrett in a suit in the Supreme Court by Francis W. North, assignee in bankruptcy of the Market Savings Bank, against Matthew P. Bemus, William Van Name and Henry R, Conklin. Report says this is the beginning of a series of actions to be brought against the officers of the bank. Judge Barrett issued the order of arrest on an affidavit of Henry R. Conklin, signed by him in Montreal, Canada, and sworn to belore the United States Consul at that piace. The warrant was piaced in the hands of Mr. Judson Jarvis the day before yesterday by Man & Parsons, the attorneys for the plaintiff, and he at once detailed a man to look after Van Name. The gentleman was not at his usual place of business, and the officers searched for him for a considerable time before deciding to go to his residence. Finding that was the only place to get him it was at last settled to visit the house, and there Mr. Van Name was taken. The depositors' committee of the Savings Bank met yesterday afternoon, at No. 79 Nassau street, and took some important action in regard to the settlement of the affairs of the bank. The committee took into consideration the turning into cash some property belonging to the institution, at Long Branch. This is to be done to increase the dividend. Van Name having failed to obtain the \$43,000 bail required, was sent back from court to Ludlow street jail. bank. Judge Barrett issued the order of arrest on

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The Seventh Regiment-What It Has

The Seventh Regiment (N. Y. S. N. G.), through a committee, has just sent a memorial to the Legis-lature asking that body to set apart a site for a new armory. The memorial, which is signed by Colonel Emmons Clark and A. De Witt Baldwin, at new armory. The memorial, which is signed by to Colonel Emmons Clark and A. De Witt Baldwin, at great length details the services rendered by it to the State and nation, and declares that "a large majority of the members of the regiment now live above Thirtieth street and that the central point for the assembling of this regiment is moving northward every year; that it is of vital interest and a positive necessity for this regiment to secure a location for an armory which shall be central and accessible to its members and which shall continue to be central for many years to come; that the regiment can never reach the desired perfection in drill until its drill rooms are upon the ground floor, thereby giving it an oppertunity to practice the double quick or double time?" with safety to its armory and, to its members. The memorial concludes with a request that the Legislature set apart a portion of the public park known as Reservoir square for its use. The memorial concludes as iollows:—

The passage of an act for this parpose and the erection of an armory as proposed would leave vacant the present Armory of the Seventh regiment, and would afford ample and excellent accommodation for those regiments whose members mortly reside below Twentieth street. Upon the passage of such an act, the offerers and members of the Seventh regiment design to aid, as are as possible, in the erection of a building upon Reservair square which will be ornamental to the eity and to the immediate locality.

STABBING AFFBAY.

STABBING AFFBAY.

Michael Polite and Cerron Polite, of 142 Baxter street, got into an altercation with some unknown der and cheek and Cerron in the shoulder. The wounded men were sent to Bellevue Hospital by Cantain Clinchy, of the Fourteenth precinct police.

A GAP IN THE MEMORY.

Curious Result of Hitting the Head Against a Beam.

A Citizen of Elmira Who Forgets the Occurrences of Three Years.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1873.

cal practice is just now puzzling the faculty in this section and forming a subject for universal com-

Nearly three years ago Mr. R. A. Hall, then a

striking his head against a beam in his barn. He

ident of this city, was rendered uncon

speedily recovered and no serious consequence peachy tetered and no serious consideration resulted from the injury up to within the past few days. Shortly after the accident Mr. Hall engaged in the mercantile business in Scranton, Pa., and removed thither with his family. One day last week he was obliged to leave his store and go home, owing to a severe and peculiar pain in his head. After rea ing his residence he was taken with violent sp which continued at short intervals until ten o'clock at night, when they left him, and he sank into a quiet sleep, resting well all night. Upon awaking in the morning, his actions were so singu-lar that it was a long time before his friends could explain the cause. It was finally discovered that his memory, from the date of the accident in Elmira, was entirely gone. Everything that had occurred during the past three years, and during that time many important events had transpired in his life, was as blank to him as if he had been in a swoon for all that time. He recognized his wife and others he had known before the accident, but two children that were born during the past three years were entire strangers to him. His oldest child, five years old, he remembered weak, and his friends hoped that with the return of his usual good health his memory would be restored. In a day or two, however, both his mental and physical vigor returned, but the singular gan in his memory remained. His partner in business, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Hall had known for years. Mr. Pratt at the time of the injury to Mr. Hall's head was principal of a school at Danville, Pa., and Mr. Hall remembers him only as that. He entered the latter's room a day or so after he was taken sick, and Mr. Hall was very much surprised to see him, and asked him about his school and friends in Danville. Mr. Hall could hardly be brought to believe his present condition, but he finally saw that it could not be otherwise. Every effort has been made by his family, by bringing up old ssociations, the deaths of friends and rela tives and important events in his life for the past three years, to awaken some sign of recollection of that time, but in vain. He was greatly surprised to near that he had been doing usiness in Scranton for two years, and in a drive through that city a day or two since he recognized none of the business firms with whom he has had dealings during that time. He is now in this city, visiting old scenes and triends, in hopes that he may fix his mind on something which will lead it back over the three years that are blank to nim and result in entirely restoring his memory.

THE LIBERAL CLUB.

A Paper By Mr. Delmar on Federalism. There was the large attendance at the rooms of this club last evening which has characterized its late sessions. Mr. Delmar was the lecturer of the evening, and read as follows:-

evening, and read as follows:—

"In laying before yon the arguments in behalf of federalism I do not wish to be looked upon as their advocate, neither, on the other hand, do I desire to be regarded as insensible to their weight and value. I have followed the profession of journalism, a profession whose very escuce is impartiality, for twenty-one years. One cannot lounge so long upon a seat of judgment without catching some of the juridical spirit of the place; hence, unlike the generality of those who go with a party, a necessity to which every American must yield himself. I am accustomed to listen to the arguments on both sides, and to accord to each its proportion of merit. It is not the function of the judge to manufacture evidence; he must recognize the existence of A POWERFUL FIDERAL SENTIMENT in this country. I accord it place, and I proceed to examine its claims to future progress and development. Equality is the one principle that will successfully people this continent and preserve the liberties of its inhabitants; but equality can only proceed from a single federal government—the States cannot accord it. They must necessarily and essentially differ. They do differ; they never can wholly agree; and so long as there is disagreement in the governments there cannot be equality for the people. Neither residence nor clitzenship is equal in the States. Marriages and divorces, imprisonment for debt, writs, executions and exemptions from executions, crimes and punisaments, privileges, franchises, immunities, penalites, burdens, and, above all, schools and taxes, differ in the respective States. Massachusetts teaches her children in commodious edifices, uses the best methods and implements and employs the best teachers. New Jersey (not to go farther) invites her youth into displicated barns, puts ignorantly written text books in their hands and subjects them to the influences of ILLITERATE POLITICIANS FOR TEACHERS.

In one State the local taxes amount annually to over one hundred and twenty dollars per lamily;

the people.
The impossibility of watching

The Impossibility of watching
FORTY-EIGHT GOVERNMENTS
has had an extraordinary and important result.
The people have tacitly committed their entire interests and fortunes to the keeping of two political parties, whose leaders and managers, instead of Congress, as was intended, sway their destinies. It is charged that, knowing this, the Rothschilds, through their American agent, obtained centrol of one of these parties in the general election of 1868, and threw it into confusion by abandoning its Presidential candidate on the eve of election so as to afford victory to its opponent, whose financial views more nearly accorded with the interests of that great house. I do not now affirm this charge to be true; it is enough if it is plausible.

Doubtless for a reason sound enough, but which philosophers having been unable to detect, the tendencies of government in this country have been

philosophers having been unable to detect, the tendencies of government in this country have been at different periods very different in character Jefferson drew his lessons from the French. Later statesmen have drawn theirs from the Magna Charta of England. Comprehensive at home and respected abroad a republic should be.

Mr. Ormsbry thanked Mr. Delmar for his address, which he thought was all too long. The remedy proposed by Mr. Delmar (?) was worse than the disease. If Mr. Delmar's theory of government was adopted there would be nothing to save the country from going to Tophet.

Mr. Garder thought Mr. Delmar had reflected upon the government of the United States in a financial way, and begged to state that the rate of interest was at present substantially the same in England as in America.

Professor Willox followed, being introduced as the friend of Herbert Spencer. He was received and frequently interrupted by a storm of applianse.

Stephen Pearl Andrews then took the floor, and for three-quarters of an hor kept the audience interested in his various phenomenal theories, in many of which he claimed he had been copied by the greatest European thinkes.

The Mayor of Brooklyn is called upon to send to the Board of Aldermen the names of fifteen gen-tiemen for confirmation as members of the Board of Education, to fill the vacances of those whose of Education, to fill the vacances of those whose terms of office have just expred. There is no salary paid to the members, and it is somewhat surprising to the uninitiated that here should be such a strife to receive the appointment. The Mayor during the past week has been harassed nearly to death by applicants and their friends. Yesterday he received a list of nmes from prominent politicians, who thought tey would relieve him from all responsibility in the matter, requesting him to send the names of the gentlemen to the Beard of Aidermen. The Mayorof course appreciates the kindness of the gettemen who prepared the "slate."

ATTEMPTED SURIDE

Julius Strauss, thirty-six yearof age, of 539 East Eleventh street, attempted to commit suicide last evening by jumping off a Houstr street ferryboat tach d to the ferry landing. Attihed to his wrists were two leather labels marked, Julius S., care of M. Frankel, No. 36 West Broadwy," his brother-in-law. Strauss was taken to le Eleventh precent station house, and from bere sent to his